

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

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I.—*Narrative of a Survey of part of the South Coast of Asia Minor; and of a Tour into the Interior of Lycia in 1840-1; accompanied by a Map.* By RD. HOSKYN, Master of H.M.S. Beacon, under the directions of Commander THOS. GRAVES.

### I.

ON the 26th of November, 1840, I sailed from the harbour of the Piræus in the Isabella decked boat, with Mr. Harvey, assistant-surgeon, and a crew of eight hands, for the coast of Asia Minor. We took as much provisions as we could carry, and had a four-oared boat in tow. After a long and tedious passage, during which we encountered some severe gales, we arrived at Rhodes on the 14th of December.

Our survey commenced near the harbour of Karaja-agach, a Cape Kizil-burnu. Rounding it, we came to the bay of Koi-gez, which has a snug little cove in its N.W. corner, where vessels visiting this coast in winter receive their cargoes. Near the shore, in the middle of the bay, is a small island, and close to it the mouth of a river, entering which we observed on the hills on our left the walls of a considerable city. These with the rock-tombs are conspicuous objects from the sea; the walls enclose a considerable space, commencing at the port and extending over the hills until they terminate on precipitous cliffs which overhang the river. On the low land near the port they are built in the usual Hellenic style, but towards the summits of the hills they are of the most ancient Cyclopean form. The theatre is in tolerable preservation; it is of inferior workmanship, has thirty-four rows of seats divided by a diazoma, and faces the sea; it is partly excavated out of the Acropolis hill. On the low ridge which connects the neighbouring hills with the Acropolis are the ruins of baths, temples, and an aqueduct; also what appears to have been a Christian church, and another building of the same or a later age, erected on a platform formed of columns, and other remains of ancient buildings. To the S. of this is the ancient port, now a swamp, and nearly two miles from

the sea. On the N. side of the ridge are considerable ruins of the middle ages overgrown by thickets; the base of the Acropolis hill is washed on the N. side by the river. Its summit is crowned by a fortress of the middle ages. The rock-tombs are much in the same style as those at Mákri. We did not observe any sarcophagi. The only inscription we found fortunately assures us of this city's having been Caunus; there might otherwise be some difficulty in reconciling its position with that assigned to Caunus in the Stadiasmus. Its natural features are quite in accordance with the description given of it by Strabo; the port already spoken of must have been very snug, and easily closed against an enemy, while the extensive marsh E. of the city would account for its proverbial insalubrity. The fort Imbrus may have occupied the summit of the hills over which the walls now extend; and the river which flows past it, adding so greatly to its defences by meeting the walls at each extremity, may probably be the Calbis, near which Caunus is said to have stood.

On the banks of the river adjoining the ruins is a considerable fishery, and a small village named Palyani: great quantities of botarga are prepared here; the fish are salted, and sent to Rhodes and the neighbouring islands; small kaiks ascend the river as far as Palyani, where they receive cargoes of wheat, sesame, maize, &c. The winter freshes having broken down the weirs, we were enabled to proceed up the stream. Passing under picturesque limestone cliffs whose bases are washed by the river, we came to a considerable lake, at the N.E. extremity of which is the village of Koi-gez. There are no remains of antiquity here; the village is the residence of an Agha, whose house or palace is on a very large scale, although it appears to be in a ruinous state now. Adjoining the shore is a small island inhabited by Greeks: there are two other islands in the western part of the lake; on the smaller are ruins of the middle ages. The lake is 6 miles long, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  wide; it varies from 3 to 13 fathoms in depth; its waters are brackish. A small river named Yuvalaki empties itself on the S. shore; this is the only perennial stream. In winter the lake receives a number of smaller torrents, and the plain which separates it from the sea is completely inundated. The lake is bounded on the E. by a range of limestone mountains, beyond which are the plains of Tàlamàn.

The bay of Tàlamàn is separated from that of Koi-gez by a high bold promontory named Kapanya, on rounding which an island will be seen, whose towering cliffs are crowned by a large brick pyramid; there is anchorage under this island for small vessels. On the adjacent coasts are extensive ruins of the middle ages, and also some foundations of Hellenic buildings. The summit of a low hill is encircled by a wall of the same kind; this



is probably the site of Písilis. One mile and a half to the S.E. is the mouth of a large and rapid river known as the Tàlamàn Chai, probably the ancient Indus. We inquired for ruins, hoping to find those of Calynda in this neighbourhood, but could not hear of any; at the village of Tàlamàn we were equally unsuccessful. This village is now of little importance; it is the residence of an Agha, who formerly enjoyed some consideration, and is situated at the foot of the mountains on the E. side of the plain, 5 miles from the sea. The plain is extensive, and apparently fertile, but there is little cultivation; numerous flocks were grazing on it. There are many ruins of large buildings which we were told had been the residences of Beys. Near the shore in the S.E. part of the bay of Tàlamàn is an ancient site: we observed many foundations, and some fragments of columns. From its vicinity to Cape Artemisium this may possibly be the site of the grove of Latona; within it, on the land side, is a small lake which appears to have once been a harbour. Five miles S.E. of this is Cape Artemisium, now called Cavos Suvelah, and near it the islet Paximathi; 5 miles N.W. of the latter is another islet named Rothea.

Cape Artemisium is a rugged and bold promontory, nearly insulated; there is a modern wall across the narrow isthmus which connects it with the mainland; its shores are much indented; within it are several snug harbours, all too deep for anchorage excepting the little harbour of Kappí. A narrow but safe channel separates the island Nero Nisi from the N. projection of the Artemisium promontory. Next Nero Nisi is the island of Tersanah; a long and narrow channel separates them. This island is very fertile, supporting numerous cattle; it abounds also in partridges; being so near the mainland it is much infested by jackals and other wild animals. It is steep and rugged all round; on its summit is a small fertile plain. The tobacco produced here is of superior quality. On the N.E. side of the island is a snug little harbour, and a Greek village surrounded by ruins of the middle ages; and on a hill over the harbour are the ruins of an Hellenic fortress. These islands are probably the ancient Carysis and Alina, which geographers assigned to Crya.

In a small bay of the mainland to the N. of Tersanah, on the side of a steep hill, are a few rock-tombs and remains of an Hellenic fortress; this is probably Crya. On a Lycian tomb we copied the annexed inscription, No. 2.

To the N. of Tersanah are several small islands and rocks, known to the Greeks as Stavro Nisia, or the Cross Islands. N. of this is Agio Kisiachi. All these are of serpentine, and afford pasture for a few goats. The space within them, known as the

gulf of Scopea, is a fine and well-sheltered sheet of water, but it is much too deep for anchorage. Every island, bay, and creek in this gulf has ruins of the middle ages. In the N. part of the gulf of Scopea is a small harbour called Coujek Limani: the western cove is well sheltered. The village of Coujek is at the foot of the hills at the head of the plain; fresh provisions may be occasionally procured here. Two miles and a half S.E. of this is a rugged cape, near which a small stream, Iniji Chai (probably the ancient Ninus), empties itself; the valley through which it flows is highly picturesque and well cultivated. On the mountains on the W. side of the valley is an ancient site, probably Dædala: here are numerous tombs hewn in the rocks in the usual Lycian style; some are well finished. The acropolis stood on a detached hill; on its summit are remains of wells and a large cistern. We did not find any inscriptions. From Iniji Chai the coast trends to the S.E.: the serpentine hills which line this part of the coast terminate on the shore in stupendous cliffs. During the winter numerous small streams descend from them to the sea. The island Avthokea is off this part of the coast; it is rocky and barren, and affords pasturage for a few goats. To the S.E. of it are several rocky islands called Kazıl Ada; a few goats are fed on the largest; numerous pigeons inhabit the cliffs. The space between these islands is a secure anchorage. Abundance of fresh water may be obtained from a stream on the mainland.

The harbour of Mákri is perfectly secure, and well sheltered from all winds. Cavalier Island, called also Palaio Mákri, lies across its entrance; it is covered with ruins of the middle ages. There is a passage to the harbour on each side of it; the S. one is the best. The eastern shores of the harbour are low and marshy; the scala is on the S. shore in the midst of a marsh; it is a wretched collection of hovels surrounded by the ruins of the ancient city of Telmissus, and so unhealthy that no one can reside in it during the summer months.

There are but few remains of the ancient Telmissus; of these the tombs are the most remarkable; those hewn in the rocks in imitation of porticoes with Ionic columns, doors, and pannels, finished in the most elaborate style, excel everything of the kind I have seen. There are a great variety of others; one sarcophagus is now standing in the sea about 20 yards from the adjacent swamp. The large theatre is close to the sea. I think I have discovered the site of a smaller one on the N. side of the Acropolis hill, where there are traces of the seats excavated in the rocks, but the masonry has entirely disappeared. The adjacent hills are covered with excavations, proving that the city must have covered a considerable extent. There are no traces of its walls or temples.



The town of Levisay is about 3 miles to the southward of Mácri: it contains 500 houses, and about 380 families; it is inhabited solely by Greeks, and situated on the S. side of a rich and well-cultivated plain, which produces good wine and figs. There are some small Turkish villages on the borders of the plain; one of these is the residence of a Muhassil, whose jurisdiction extends from Koi-gez to Kunik. The whole district is in the pashalic of Mughlah.

The coast to the southward of Mácri is high and bold. Rounding Cavos Augistro we come to the island Kakazorane, which is covered with ruins of the middle ages, as is also the island of St. Nicolo. There is good shelter for small vessels inside the latter; the little port of Simbalú affords secure anchorage in all weathers; the entrance is about 100 feet wide, with 18 feet water. Passing the low sandy spit which forms the harbour, you enter on a large sheet of water, with a depth of 20 fathoms; this is the port of Levisay. Near it are extensive ruins of the middle ages. At this place our survey of the coast terminated.

Being in want of provisions we proceeded to Marmaras to procure them from the English squadron assembled there. On the western shore of the outer bay of Marmaras, near the entrance of the harbour, is an ancient site named Assaijik, probably the ancient Samus; it stands on a bluff point of land, with some highly picturesque mountains behind it. The ruins are of small extent; the city walls, a small theatre of rude architecture, and some platforms are all that remain. Near the city is a large excavation in the base of the mountains; the hills behind it ascend by terraces; this is probably the spot Dr. Hume alludes to in his description of Marmaras.

There are two channels to the harbour; the eastern is the best, though too narrow for a large ship to work through: on the summit of the island that forms these channels are the ruins of a castle of the middle ages; the harbour is sheltered to the S. by a high peninsula, which is connected with the mainland by a low shingly beach.

On the summit of the peninsula are the ruins of an Hellenic castle. On entering the harbour a fine sheet of water presents itself, surrounded by bold mountains, which towards the N. and W. recede from the shore, leaving a narrow valley between their bases and the sea.

At the period of our visit the scene was enlivened by the presence of the English fleet of fifteen sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, and the Austrian squadron, lately returned from their brilliant operations on the coast of Syria. The little town situated in the N. part of the bay, which, during the Beacon's visit in 1838, was almost de-

serted, was now thickly inhabited, and, by the erection of sheds and other temporary dwellings, increased to double its usual size. A ruinous castle crowns the summit of the rocky peninsula on which it is situated: this is said to be the site of the ancient Physcus, of which there are no remains.

On the appearance of such a fleet as we found assembled there, the whole neighbouring country is put in requisition to supply its wants; vegetables are procured from Rhodes, and there are many petty traders who find it worth their while to go as far as two or three days' journey into the interior, for bullocks and other live stock, which they drive down to the nearest part of the coast and bring in kaiks to Marmaras.

Before the expedition to Egypt rendezvoused here in 1801, the harbours of Marmaras and Karagach were scarcely known. Now that an accurate survey of this coast has been completed, the seaman may fearlessly run for any part of it, certain of finding shelter in any of its fine harbours, and such supplies as the country affords. The literary traveller may trace his route with accuracy, and, comparing his observations with those of the ancient geographers, arrive at more certain conclusions respecting the many interesting sites which occupy these shores. Cape Marmaras is 17 miles N.N.E. of the N. point of Rhodes.

## II.

On the 5th of March, 1841, I left Mákri accompanied by Mr. Harvey, on a trip to the ruins of Xanthus. Wishing to make all the additions in my power to the geography of the country, and not being aware that Mr. Fellowes had already been over the ground, we took the circuitous route by Huzumli, where we were told there were ruins. The village is situated at the E. end of a well-cultivated plain of considerable elevation, which we entered from the plain of Mákri by a pass called the Charchuboghaz. Huzumli is 5 hours from Mákri.

On a mountain near the village are the ruins of a Greek city. Approaching it we observed numerous tombs excavated in the rocks, but which had been thrown out of their original positions by the violence of earthquakes, some of them in large fragments of rock quite entire. One, a sarcophagus, highly ornamented, which has been removed from its original site in an entire state to a considerable distance, now lies, with the large mass out of which it has been hewn, at the head of a ravine, inclined at an angle of about  $30^{\circ}$ , apparently waiting for the next shock to precipitate it to the bottom. The only approach to the city is by a path of steep ascent; it is surrounded by cliffs on the W. side, and is very steep all round: the first object which attracted our attention on entering it was a heap of ruins, apparently of a temple: there are



fragments of many columns, some fluted, others plain, but I could discover no capitals by which the order of its architecture might be ascertained. Adjoining it on the E. are the foundations of a large square building, enclosing a space filled with cisterns; to the S. of it are the ruins of a palace. The theatre is on the S. side of the city; it commands a view of the plain and harbour of Mákri, with Mount Cragus rising behind them; it is small and in tolerable preservation, better indeed than any other object here; it has eighteen rows of seats, and is about 125 feet in diameter; the back of the upper row has an inscription, much obliterated by the decay of the stone; the same cause makes it extremely difficult to decipher any of the inscriptions which are found on the tombs. Mr. Fellowes has ascertained it to be the city Cadyanda; an inscription lately found in a Turkish burying-ground on the plain of Mákri, by the Rev. E. T. Daniell, and which was probably brought from this place, gives it the same name. The city wall in the neighbourhood of the theatre is in good preservation; the different stones are fitted into each other, not in regular layers, and grooved at the edges. From the appearance of its remains it has probably been inhabited by the Romans, and in the middle ages.

On leaving Huzumli we descended through a ravine in an easterly direction to the valley of the Xanthus. Travelling along the banks of the river we passed the village of Sedeler, and crossed the Xanthus by a substantial stone bridge of five arches, a convenience not often enjoyed in Turkey; it was built about fifty years ago, by a pasha of Algiers, named Hassan Pasha, a native of Duvah, which place he left when a youth in indigent circumstances. On the attainment of riches and power he did not forget his native country; this bridge, with the mosques of Huzumli and Mákri, are the fruits of his liberality. After crossing the bridge we continued along the left bank of the river, passing the village of Kebeler, a little beyond which is a hot spring, the sulphureous fumes of which taint the air to a considerable distance; persons afflicted with cutaneous diseases repair here to bathe in it. In the evening we arrived at the lower village of Duvah; it is nine hours from Huzumli.

The ruins of Tlos are one hour's distance from the place we lodged at. Part of the village of Duvah is built among the ruins and on the Acropolis hill; it is a most delightful situation, elevated 700 or 800 feet above the plain, which, with the river meandering through it and the high mountains of Cragus in the background, forms one of the finest views imaginable; in its rear are the snowy mountains of Massicytus; the sea is just visible to the southward; on the N. the view is bounded by the snowy summits of Taurus.

The principal ruins of Tlos are its tombs and the theatre; of

the former, those hewn in the rocks are the most remarkable ; the others are the ordinary sarcophagi, some of which are placed on huge pedestals of rock about 12 feet high. The theatre is about 200 feet in diameter, and has thirty-four rows of seats ; it is now entirely filled with brushwood, which quite destroys its appearance ; it is in tolerable preservation and highly ornamented ; the lower part is excavated, and the upper built on immense arches ; it faces the acropolis, where there were probably temples. The walls of the acropolis have been rebuilt with the ruins of the temples and seats of the theatre. There are many columns and friezes scattered about, but it is difficult to decide on the sites of the temples. Here are also some immense buildings of a later period, probably Roman.

Our guides refused to take us to Xanthus by the left bank, as they feared crossing the Mangher Chai, which they represented as more dangerous than the Xanthus river. I have since crossed it with great ease ; it is not deep, but very rapid ; it flows over a bed of clay, in which it is said there are deep holes, which make it dangerous. We took the route across the valley, and forded the river near Sakalah Koi ; here it is about 100 feet wide and very rapid ; the water came up to our saddle-girths : a countryman acted as our guide, who took the leading horse by the bridle, keeping its head up the stream ; he was amply rewarded for his trouble by a backsheesh of two piastres. Our route now lay over low wooded hills, among which we observed abundance of valonia ; on approaching Kunik the valley contracts, and the river flows between steep banks, and sometimes under precipitous cliffs. It was understood that we should have again forded the river near the ruins of Xanthus, but our guide took us to a very difficult ford, and in our ignorance of the country we were obliged to submit to him. It was therefore arranged that we should sleep where we were that night, and be carried over on the following morning. In the mean time I went to see some ruins said to be at one hour's distance ; I found a large theatre in very good preservation, built in the side of a low detached hill. Near it on the plain are the foundations of a temple, probably the temple of Latona. A few sarcophagi are scattered about. The theatre is of rather unusual construction, the sides being parallel, as in the theatres of European Greece ;\* the proscenium has quite disappeared ; over the north vomitorium are some bas-reliefs of faces, representing laughter and grief in various stages.

We were carried across the river on men's shoulders, an unpleasant mode of conveyance for those unaccustomed to it. Half-an-hour's walk along the banks brought us to the ruins, of which

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\* See Leake's *Asia Minor*, p. 322, l. 4 et seq.



I shall now say nothing, as they have been so fully described by Mr. Fellowes. Our principal object being to map the country and to collect geographical information, the position was accurately fixed and a plan made of the ruins.

The next object of our attention was Pinara. Turning off the direct road to fix the position of Sidyma, the ruins of which I regret I had not time to examine, we arrived in the evening at Minara; it is prettily situated at the head of a little valley. We were better lodged here than usual, in a sort of khan, for which we were expected to make an acknowledgment; but the native travellers were both lodged and fed gratis. On the second night our apartment was shared with a traveller from Denizli, who had come here to purchase oxen; the bullocks of this country being esteemed very strong and well adapted for draught. They are, however, very small in comparison with our English breed.

The morning after our arrival we went to see the ruins, which are one hour distant to the westward of the village. On approaching it we were much struck by the grandeur of the scene. The city is situated at the bottom of a deep gorge; a stupendous cliff rises behind it, whose surface is filled with tombs, which at a distance appear more like the burrowings of some animal, their number is so great: the peaks of Cragus tower majestically behind it. I think the approach to this city, when the view first bursts on one, is the finest combination of scenery I have seen—finer even than Tlos, which has many beautiful points, but not of so romantic a character as this. The ruins cover a large extent of ground, consisting of sarcophagi, temples, a theatre, and more modern and less substantial buildings, mixed together in indescribable confusion: many of the rock-tombs are highly finished, and deserving the greatest admiration. I regret that I have neither the learning nor ability to investigate these interesting objects; but as the valley of the Xanthus has now been thrown open by the indefatigable researches of Mr. Fellowes, and the intercourse with Europe by means of steam-navigation is so frequent, it is to be hoped that its antiquities may be fully explored by those whose previous acquirements have fitted them for the task.

From Minara we returned to Mákri. Passing over the roots of Anti-Cragus, we observed in some parts the earth terraced up on the sides of the mountains, now neglected and uncultivated, but showing the labour and industry once employed to raise food for the redundant population of the neighbouring cities, and offering a sad contrast to the present state of the country, where the large rich plains are almost entirely uncultivated. On small spots near the foot of the mountains corn is generally grown, and in the low swampy situations, which may be easily irrigated by neigh-

bouring streams, Indian wheat is cultivated, but there are no laborious agricultural operations. What Nature freely gives the inhabitants are contented with; and, being so, they are placed in an enviable position when we compare their condition with that of the people of more civilised regions. It is nine hours from Minara to Mákri. Horses and guides may be obtained at the latter place from October to May.

*May 21st.*—We rejoined the Beacon at port Naussa, island of Paros, after an absence of nearly six months.

### III.

*October 7th.*—I again left the ship in the *Isabella* to finish our work on the coast of Asia Minor. On this occasion I was accompanied by Mr. Forbes, who had lately joined the ship as naturalist.

We first visited the bay of Kalamaki, where we discovered an aqueduct which has not been noticed by former travellers: it conveyed water to Patara, passing over the hills on the W. side of the bay of Kalamaki, where it appears to have answered the purposes of defence also. The wall is a fine example of the Cyclopean order, about 20 feet high, entered by two narrow doorways; the water is conveyed over it through hollow stones. After fixing the mouth of the Xanthus, and dredging off it, we proceeded to Mákri to make arrangements for another tour into the interior of Lycia. Mr. Forbes's immediate object being to illustrate the natural history of the country, and mine to add to the knowledge of its geography, we consulted the natives with respect to our route, and agreed on one which was reported to have many interesting objects of attention, and which did not appear to have been travelled by Europeans.

We left Mákri on the 22nd of October, and, crossing the Xanthus by the bridge, reached Kungelar on the evening of the same day. This village is situated at the foot of the Massicytus mountains: its inhabitants had not returned from the Yailah or highland districts: it is seven hours distant from Mákri.

On the following morning we left Kungelar on the route to Almalí. The road for the first two hours wound up a ridge of sandstone, which descends from the Massicytus mountains. On attaining the summit the view opened on a wild glen, through which a torrent flows which joins the Xanthus near Kungelar; here are the ruins of a small city, romantically situated in the midst of the finest mountain scenery. It was probably an important post, as it commands this great pass to the interior country. On approaching it we observed several sarcophagi of the Lycian character; over a tomb hewn in the rock is the figure of a lion: the space within the walls is small, and contains



nothing of interest. We did not find any inscriptions to the N.E. of this. Near the village of Koi Kaghe are other ruins, which we did not visit. We continued our journey by a very rugged path along the steep side of the mountain: the road has been destroyed by a land-slip which occurred about three years ago. At sunset we descended into the ravine, and pitched our tent near a mill.

From the mill we ascended the mountains to visit some ruins: they are of small extent, probably a mountain fortress; on two sides is a very strong wall, on the other an inaccessible precipice. There are a few sarcophagi on a hill opposite the fortress. We continued our ascent until we had attained the summit of one of the peaks of Massicytus, which enabled Mr. Forbes to make many interesting additions to his collections in natural history, and at the same time gave me an opportunity of fixing our position and gaining much useful information for constructing a map. The peak we ascended is 9000 feet above the sea level: from it we had a very fine view of the bay of Macri, and the plains of the Yailah country towards Almalí. The highest peak of Massicytus, which is 10,000 feet high, rose far above us to the southward; some snow was still contained in its ravines, although exposed for so many months to the sun of this warm climate.

*Monday, October 25th.*—We continued our journey; in two hours we arrived at the summit of the pass, and soon after commenced our descent into the plains. On the road we passed a sarcophagus of conglomerate, of a very ancient appearance; around it are abundance of hewn stones, perhaps the ruins of a fortress.

We met with many caravans going from Almalí to Mácri; they were chiefly laden with wheat: the price of carriage is 10 paras per oke. The journey occupies about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days. We were told that in winter this road is impracticable, and that the Yailah country is then entered from the neighbourhood of Kunik. The pass through which we travelled presents many points of very fine scenery: I should suppose the highest part of it is about 7000 feet high. At 2 h. 30 m. P.M. we arrived in the plains, and pitched our tent in the village of Chiflik Ayvasil. We had no instrument to ascertain the elevation of these plains; judging from the height of the peak we ascended, which we were enabled accurately to determine, they cannot be less than 5000 feet above the sea level.

Hearing there were some ruins on the opposite side of the plain, we crossed over in a S.E. direction to the village of Armutlu. At this season, when all the vegetation is burnt up, the plain has a very barren appearance; there are few trees on it,

excepting in the vicinity of the villages, where are some clumps of poplars; and near the fountains poplars and willows are reared to afford a shade. About half a mile S.W. of Armutlu we found the ruins we had been directed to; the site is such as the Greeks usually selected for their cities, a detached hill on the borders of an extensive plain. A substantial wall of the middle ages, built of fragments of the ancient city, encloses a portion of the site: a few broken sarcophagi are the only remains of antiquity. We did not find any inscriptions, temples, or a theatre. At Armutlu are a few rock-tombs, also a platform, probably of a temple; and in the neighbouring burying-grounds are many fragments of temples, probably carried from this spot.

After leaving Armutlu we continued along the E. side of the plain towards Almalí, passing several villages. We crossed a small stream flowing to the N.E., which is said to fall into the Avelan Gol: near the town we crossed a larger stream by a bridge. The latter appears to have its source in an extensive marsh on the W. side of the plain, and falls into a cave about one mile S.E. of the bridge.

Almalí is said to be the largest town in this part of Asia Minor. It stands at the N.E. end of the plain, in a little valley or natural amphitheatre of the mountains: it is surrounded by gardens, and well supplied with water. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and roofed with thin deals: it contains about 1500 houses, has several mosques, a bazaar, and a market on Thursdays. Many Frank merchants resort here; their purchases are generally sent to Mákri for exportation. The people of these plains appear to be in better circumstances than those near the coasts; their houses are more neat and comfortable, and they dress better; the fences, roads, and bridges are in better order; and the general aspect of the country gives the impression of being in the hands of an industrious people who have a stake in its welfare. There are no traces of antiquity at Almalí. We inquired for Eski Hissar, and were told there were no ruins there. While at Almalí the weather continued unfavourable for fixing the town with the accuracy we usually practise, but I may venture to hope that I have placed it very nearly in its true position.

*Wednesday, October 27th.*—Left Almalí, recrossed the bridge, and, travelling along the borders of an extensive marsh, arrived at the village of Kiziljar, situated at the foot of the Massicytus mountains. On an eminence above this village are a few tombs and other traces of antiquity. We continued our journey, and passed the night at the village of Yuvalí, at the western extreme of the plain. Here we were accommodated with a very comfortable room—a luxury after the dirty khan at Almalí, or our tent,



which is a poor shelter in this wet season. There are many pretty gardens surrounding this village, in which the inhabitants reside in the summer.

On leaving Yuvalí we ascended a steep hill, which bounds the plain on this side, and, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, arrived at some ruins which we had been directed to. There are many tombs scattered about: the lids of some are ornamented with bas-reliefs. In a burying-ground near are fragments of columns and pedestals, and for a considerable distance around are scattered massive blocks of hewn stones, foundations and fragments of temples. We copied two inscriptions on sarcophagi (Nos. 3 and 4), which, although very imperfect, it is hoped will throw some light on the history of the place. Travelling in a N.W. direction, over a mountainous country, for an hour and a half, we descended into another series of elevated plains, and at night reached the village of Sedeler Yailah; this name is applied to it to distinguish it from the Sedeler of the Xanthus valley: there is also a Duvah Yailah; and a place was pointed out to us as belonging to the Tàlamàn Yailah. Every important place in the low countries appears to have its Yailah, or highland district, where the inhabitants repair to escape the heats of summer. When the autumnal rains set in they retire to their winter quarters in the valleys: the Greeks of Levisay, who are nearly all shoemakers, leaving their wives and families at home, follow the Turks in their migrations to the highlands; in the winter a number of them open stalls at Mákri.

Sedeler Yailah stands at the east end of an extensive plain; it is prettily situated, surrounded by gardens and vineyards. There are many vestiges of antiquity here, such as pedestals, fragments of columns, and massive foundations. A Turk called us into a house to show us a mosaic pavement. This house was offered to us for our night's lodging, but, being the place in which the Turks assemble in this season (the Ramazan) to pray, and eat their evening meal, we declined, fearing we should inconvenience them, or interfere in some way with their observances. This apprehension caused us to spend many uncomfortable nights in our tent, for the strangers' house appeared invariably to be the house of meeting for the villagers.

On leaving Sedeler Yailah we skirted the south side of the plain, passing near Duvah Yailah, and thence to Karacham, where we found the ruins of a city—the Turks call the ruins Urlujah. The principal remains are on a hill which projects a short distance into the plain: there are a few tombs and foundations on the plain. On ascending we found many sarcophagi, and on the summit of the ridge are some fine ruins of temples and other large buildings, which have been highly ornamented:

among these we found some inscriptions. The covers of the sarcophagi are generally ornamented with the figure of a lion. To the S.W. of this are some fine remains of the city wall, having inscriptions on each side the gateways, but too much obliterated to be copied; a little below the wall, among a mass of other ruins, are remains of an aqueduct; the water was conveyed through hollow stones, similar to those at Kalamaki. From the summit of the hill we had a fine view of the plain, and the stream which flows through it, a tributary of the Xanthus—perhaps the Adesa, in which case this city may be Choma. We found no theatre.

From Urlujah, crossing the stream by a stone bridge, we directed our course towards Tremelí, near which, we were told, there were ruins. On an eminence on the right bank of the river are the ruins of a temple, of white marble. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile beyond it is another site: Mr. Fellowes appears to have passed this spot on his route from Almalí to Orah, but he did not observe the ruins on the hill.

Continuing our route on different courses we arrived, in 6 hours, at the ruins we were in search of, called by the Turks Katra. On approaching we passed a row of sarcophagi, each ornamented with a lion on its cover. The principal part of the city appears to have been built on the low hill, which is a series of platforms, covered with masses of ruins; here are the remains of several temples, which appear to have been highly decorated; also a great many inscriptions, generally well preserved—we copied a few. It would be necessary to be provided with materials for clearing away the rubbish, and turning some of them over: they are generally on pedestals. On the summit of the hill above the ruins we observed a hollow circular stone, with a cross on the concave side; a small building near it has perhaps been a Christian church. The upper part of this hill is enclosed by a wall of the middle ages, built of materials from the ancient city. The theatre, on the western side of this hill, is in good preservation; it is plainly built; the middle seats have not been completed: bold rocks protrude much beyond the line of the upper row; it has probably been purposely left so to give scenic effect: it faces the west, and commands a magnificent view of the mountains in front of it. The lower theatre has been built in a natural hollow in the mountain, which has the effect of making it appear of much larger dimensions than it really is; nearly all the seats have been removed; the platform and proscenium have been raised on arches. This theatre is 150 feet in diameter; the upper one, 120. We did not see any rock-tombs either here or at Urlujah; a few sarcophagi are hewn out of the solid rock.

From the ruins we proceeded in a northerly direction, for an



hour and a half, to Tremelí: here we received information of extensive ruins at a place called Huzum, 3 miles N.E. of Tremelí. Unfortunately, we had not time to visit them, but were obliged by other duties to return to the coast. Tremelí is situated at the base of the hills on the S.E. side of an extensive plain; it is said to contain 500 houses, and is surrounded by gardens and vineyards: a stream rises near it, which joins the Tàlamàn river. From Tremelí we proceeded to the village of Pejik, where we passed the night, and on the following morning set out on our return to Mákri. At the distance of one mile from Pejik we entered the mountains through a narrow defile, which pours out a small stream, also a tributary of the Tàlamàn Chai (ancient Indus). These are probably the mountains of Cibyra, where the Indus is said to have its rise. The ruins at Katra and Huzum may probably be those of the cities Bubon, Balbura, or Œnoanda: Cibyra must be looked for more to the N. We continued gradually to ascend through a narrow valley by the banks of a mountain-stream. Passing through a fresh-water tertiary deposit, we arrived at the summit of the pass about noon: at this point we could not be less than 6000 feet above the sea. The road is in good condition; it would soon become impracticable, if not attended to. There are many khans erected for the convenience of travellers; but we did not pass near a single village. After half an hour's rest we continued our descent: towards the end of the pass the mountains are broken into huge precipices and deep ravines, presenting some fine points of scenery. At the end of eight hours' travelling we arrived, amidst heavy rain, at the village of Dereh Kevi: the strangers' house was already occupied, but an hospitable Mussulman sheltered us in his workshop, who endeavoured to compensate, by his attentions to us, for the indifference of our lodgings. Above the village, on the summit of a precipitous hill, are some ruins named Assar; we did not visit them.

*Tuesday, November 2nd.*—Continued our journey, and, passing through Hūzumli, arrived at Mákri at sunset.

After our return to the Isabella we were employed sounding; in calms we dredged, which gave Mr. Forbes employment for his pencil and microscope. In the end of December, while at Rhodes, on our return voyage to the Beacon, we unexpectedly heard of her having arrived in the neighbourhood for the purpose of removing the Xanthian marbles. We rejoined her at Mákri on the 29th December, 1841.

#### IV.

While the Beacon lay at Mákri I had many opportunities of making additions to the map of the valley of the Xanthus; on

these occasions I had the valuable assistance of the Rev. E. T. Daniell, whose knowledge of ancient literature enabled him to decide, from an inscription found at Orah, that it is the site of Araxa, and not of Massicytus, as was erroneously supposed.

Nearly two miles N. of Orah, at the foot of an immense precipice, called Masta-tagh, the Xanthus is seen issuing from the ground, and immediately becomes a considerable stream: it is joined at the same spot by its tributary from the Yailah, which rushes down through a tremendous chasm in the mountains. In the dry season this stream is very insignificant; at the time of our visit it yielded as much water as the springs which we have named the source of the Xanthus—they are so called by the natives, who say their waters never diminish. The Xanthus receives its colouring matter from the large tertiary beds through which it flows.

The ancient wall discovered on the left bank of the Xanthus, N. of the city, may probably have been a boundary between two nations.

Hearing there were ruins on the Nif Yailah, I made a tour in that direction, but found nothing of importance; they consist of a few ancient walls and some sarcophagi. The snow lay deep on the mountains, and was imprinted with the footmarks of numbers of leopards and jackals.

In our intercourse with the natives on these little excursions we have uniformly found them civil and obliging. To strangers of their own nation the fullest hospitality is shown, but from us an acknowledgment was always expected.

INSCRIPTIONS COPIED IN CARIA AND LYCIA IN 1840-1, BY  
MESSRS. FORBES AND HOSKYN.

No. 1, at Caunus.

ΓΑΙΟΝΚΑΣΣΙΟΝΣΑΛΑΜΑΜΑΝΕΠΙΤΡΟ  
ΠΩΝΑΥΤΩΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΝΕΡΟΥΑΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ  
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΥΛΥΘΙΑΣΤΑΙ  
ΙΙΑΜ :: Τ : ΣΡΑ :: ΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ :: ΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΑΗ  
: ΟΣΟ : ΑΥΝΙΩΝΙ : ΑΙΗΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ

No. 2, at ruins in Gulf of Scopea, probably Crya.  
On a rock tomb.

ΘΟΩΟΝΥΜΑΘ  
ΑΥΘΩΟΑΥΓΦΘ  
ΜΓΝΥΟΘΔΥΘ  
ΥΟΦΘΔΑΝΜ



No. 3, at ruins near Yuvali, on route to Sedeler Yailahsi.  
On a sarcophagus.

ΟΙΟΛ ΔΤΑΡ  
ΓΑΝΔΑΚΕΩΔ  
ΕΑΡΤΕΜΩΝΤΙΝ  
ΔΓΑΝΥΙΩΤΟΥΜΟΛΗ  
ΙΟΥΤΤΛΑΟΥΑΝ :: ΑΟΔΙ  
ΙΗΝΕ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ  
Υ ΛΡΟΥΟ Η  
ΔΕΥΟΕ ΟΠΟΝΕΤΕΡ

No. 4, at same place. On a sarcophagus.

ΟΠΟΛΕΝΩΛΚΑΚΑΙ  
Ι :: ΛΟΠΙΑΣΑΡΚ :: ΕΠΑΣΤ  
Γ :: ΑΝΩΣΤΙΝΑΣΔΕΙΑΙΕΚ  
ΣΣΟΥΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ  
ΠΝΔΩΜΑΤΟΘΗΚΗΝΕΑΥΤΩ  
ΕΑΝΔΕΠΣΕΠΕΕΝΕΝΚΗΠΤΩΜΑ  
ΑΛΛΟΕΚΤΕΙΣΕΠΩΟ :: :: ΟΑΝ  
ΔΕΩΝΔΡΜΩΧΛΕΤΩΝΟ  
ΕΔΕΝΔΑΣ :: ΝΕΚΔΠΙΙΣ : ΣΑΗ

No. 5, on a pedestal near Sedeler Yailahsi.

ΑΡΤΕΜΟΤΙΑΜΕΡΛΑΤΟΥ  
ΚΑΙΓΗΜ ΜΟΟΥ  
ΟΡΕΣΤ :: ΟΥΙΟΣ  
ΤΟΥΣΓΟΝΕΙΣΛΥΤΟΥ  
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΕΝΕ Ν  
ΤΩΑΡ Ρ : Κ

No. 6, at ruins at Urlujah. On a pedestal.

ΑΕΩΝΟΘΕΤΟΥΝΤΟΣΙΩΥ  
ΝΟΥΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ ΑΙΟΥΕ  
ΑΡΕΣΤΟΥΠΑΝΜΤΥΡΕΩΣ  
Ε :: :: :: :: ΕΥΑΓΕΣΤ  
ΩΝΗΣΑΥΤΟΣΣΥΝΕΣΤΕΣΑ  
ΤΟΕΞΟΙΚΙΩΝΧΤΗ ΑΤΩΝ  
ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣΣΘΕΝΙΟΣΦΡΟΝ  
ΤΩΝΟΙΝΟΑΝΔΕΥΣΥΙΟΣ :: ::  
ΠΛΙΟΥΣΘΕΝΙΟΥΛΙΚΙΝΝΙΑ  
ΗΟΥΣΤΕΦΘΕΙΣΑΝΔΡΩΝ

ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΟΝ /// ΟΙΝΟΝ  
 ΛΥΚΙΩΝ  
 ΠΑΙΔΩΝ ΜΕΝΤΚΤΡΩΤΑ ΠΑΛΙΝ  
 ΕΣΤΕ ΨΕΜΕ ΠΑΤΡΗ  
 ΚΑΙ ΚΥΔΗΝΕ ΚΛΥΤΗ ΕΙΚΟΝΙ ΧΑΛ  
 ΚΕΛΑΤΩ  
 ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΟΝ ΔΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ  
 ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΜΕΤΕ ΠΕΙΤΑ  
 ΑΘΑΜΕ ΜΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΗΘΗΚ : ΕΡΑΤΟΝ  
 ΞΟΑΝΟΝ

No. 7, at ruins at Katra, near Tremilí. On a pedestal.

ΕΠΙΑΓΩΝ ΘΘΕΤΟΥ  
 ΠΡΩΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΒΙΟΥ ΘΘ  
 ΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΣ ΜΕΙ  
 ΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ ΚΑΣΤΟ  
 ΡΟΣ ΘΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΤΟ  
 ΜΕΝ ΗΣ ΕΚ ΔΩΡ ///  
 ΑΣ ΜΕ ΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ ΚΑΣ  
 ΤΟ ΡΟΕΤΟΥΤΑΙ  
 ΠΟΥΑ /// ΤΟΥ  
 ΘΘΑΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΘΘ  
 ΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΡΙΣΤΑΣΕ  
 ΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΕΥ  
 ΟΥΣ ΗΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΣΑΣ  
 ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΠΑΝΚΡΑ  
 ΤΙΟΝ ΡΡΩΤΟΣ

No. 8, at same place. On a pedestal.

ΕΠΙΑΓΩΝ ΘΘΕΤΟΥ  
 ΠΡΩΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΒΙΟΥ  
 ΘΘΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΣ  
 ΜΕΛΕΑΤΡΟΥ ΚΑΣΤΟ  
 ΡΟΣ ΘΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΧΘΕΙ  
 /// ΣΗΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ Ε. ΕΚ ΔΘ  
 ΡΕΑΣ ΜΕΛΕΑΤΡΟΥ.  
 ΚΑΣΤΟ ΡΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΠ  
 ΠΟΥΑΥΤΟΥ  
 ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ ΤΡΙΣΤΡΩ  
 ΙΛΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΥ ΤΙΟ  
 ΛΥΔΕΥΚΟΥΣ ΟΚΑΙΚΑ  
 ΛΑΝΔΙΩΝ ΑΝΗΡΕΚΤΩΝ  
 ΤΡΩΤΩΝ ΕΝΤΗ ΠΟ

Υ  
 Μ  
 Ε  
 Ρ



No. 9, at same place. On a pedestal.

ΑΥΡΙ-ΙΤΡΩΙΛΟΥΔΙΣ  
 ΕΠΙΑΤΩΝΟΘΕΤΟ  
 ΠΡΩΤΟΥΔΙΑΒΙΟΥ  
 ΑΥΘΟΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ  
 ΥΙΟΥΘΟΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ  
 ΜΕΛΕΑΤΡΟΥΚΑΣΤ  
 ΡΟΣΘΕΜΙΔΟΣΑΧΘΕ  
 ΕΝΕΚΑΙΤΗΣΑΙΕΚΔ  
 ΡΕΑΣΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ  
 ΚΑΣΤΟΡΟΣΤΟΥ  
 ΠΑΠΠΟΥΑΥΤΟΥ  
 ΑΥΡ-ΤΡΩΙΛΟΕΔΙΕ  
 ΒΑΒΟΥΡΕΥΕΝΕΙ  
 ΚΗΣΑΣΠΑΙΔΩΝ  
 ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΟΝ

No. 10, at same place.

///.///.///.ΝΑ  
 ΙΕΡΗΙΗΝ  
 ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟ  
 ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ

No. 11, at same place. On a pedestal.

ΕΠΙΑΤΩΝΟΘΕΤΟ  
 ΠΡΩΤΟΥΔΙΑΒΙΟΥ  
 ΘΟΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΥΔ-Η-Ε  
 ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥΚΑΣΤΟ  
 ΡΟΣΘΕΜΙΔΟΣΑΘΕΝ  
 ΕΝΕΚΑΙΤΗΣΕΚΔΩ  
 ΙΕΑΓΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥΚΑ  
 ΤΟΡΟΣΤΟΥΠΑΠ  
 ΡΟΥΑΥΤΟΥ  
 ΠΡΟΚΛΙΑΝΟΠ : ΙΝΛΙ  
 ΟΥΑΡΤΔΡΜΩΝΟΣ ///.ΕΙ  
 ΜΑΙΟΥΑΡΤΕΔΩ  
 ΝΟΣΚΑΣΤ  
 ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣΤ ///.///.///.///.  
 ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΥΑΓΟΝΙΣΑ  
 ΜΕΝΘΙΣΝΔΟΣΩΙΚΑ ///.  
 ΕΥΣΤΕΦΘΕΝΤΞΕΠ ///  
 ΔΩΝΠΑΛΙΝ ///.///.

II.—*Remarks on Mr. Hoskyn's Paper.* By Colonel WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, F.R.S.

MR. HOSKYN'S paper is important to the ancient geography of Asia Minor, as are all the communications of Captain Graves and his officers, and it is well worthy of a place in our Journal. It will, perhaps, be expected that I should offer some remarks on the ancient names in Mr. Hoskyn's map.

To begin from the W. The inscription, No. 1, leaves no question as to the identity of Caunus;\* and Mr. Hoskyn would have been justified, also, in attaching to the great harbour of Karagach the name *Panormus of the Caunii*, for, although the Stadiasmus is not very intelligible in this place, the name alone is sufficiently descriptive of the magnitude of that harbour, and of its proximity to Caunus. Pisilis can only be considered as rightly placed by Mr. Hoskyn on the presumption that the Tàlamàn-su was the Calbis of Strabo,† which it seems to be; as it is not likely that, omitting all notice of such a river as the Tàlamàn-su, he should have named the stream of Koi-gez, which is little more than the discharge of a lake, the river of Caunus. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the Tàlamàn was anciently named Indus, no other river in this part of the country being suited to Pliny's description of the Indus as rising in the mountains near Cibyra, and as receiving many tributaries in its long course.‡ Probably, therefore, the Indus and the Calbis were one and the same river. Ptolemy and Mela, as well as Strabo, mention none but the Calbis in this quarter.§ Livy and Pliny the Indus alone.|| That the Indus had a second and earlier appellation we may infer from the accidental origin of the name Indus.¶ But perhaps we may rather regard that story as one of the fables which the Latin historian delighted in repeating, and, as we do not find the name Indus in any Greek author, we may be allowed perhaps to conjecture that the true local name

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\* Inscriptions copied in Caria and Lycia in 1840-1, by Messrs. Forbes and Hoskyn :—

No. 1, at the ruins near the bay of Koi-gez.

Γάϊον Κάσσιον Σαλαμαλλάν, ἐπίτροπον Ἀυτοκράτορος Νέρονα Τραϊανοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, Λυκίας καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Γαλατίας, ἡ Εὐολῆ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Καννίων καὶ ἡ γερουσία.

† Page 651.

‡ H. N. 5, 28.

§ Ptolem. 5, 2; Mel. 1, 16; Strabo, ubi sup.

|| Liv. 38, 14; Plin. H. N. ubi sup.

¶ “Flumini Indo ventum est: cui fecerat nomen Indus, ab elephanto projectus.” (Liv. ubi sup.)



was Sindus, and had a common origin with that of the town Sinda, which stood at its source, a little to the northward of Cibyra.\* Calbis, in like manner, may have been nothing more than Cabalis with a slight metathesis, for Sinda was in Cabalis, or very near it.

As there can be little doubt that the lower part of the valley of the Tàlamàn-su formed the best part of the territory of Calynda, one is surprised at Mr. Hoskyn's want of success in gaining any information as to the position of that city. Possibly the remains may be inconsiderable, and situated further from the coast than Mr. Hoskyn's researches extended, as indicated by his map; for we may be allowed to add something considerable to the 60 stades of Strabo for the retreat of the sea, as we find almost invariably necessary in similar cases on alluvial shores at the mouth of great rivers. Pisilis, and the place of which there are ruins at the eastern angle of the bay of Tàlamàn, appear to have been two maritime dependencies of Calynda; and of those two places, the latter is not improbably the Chydæ, or Clydæ, which Ptolemy and the Stadiasmus agree in placing not far to the westward of Crya. Of Crya, written Cryassus by Plutarch and Stephanus, confirmed by an extant inscription,† as well as of Dædala, there can be little or no doubt that Mr. Hoskyn is right in his location, the islands opposite to those places having been noticed by Pliny and Stephanus. Three of them belonged to Cryassus, and two to Dædala. The Cochlia (Κόχλια) of the Stadiasmus answers to the isthmus of Cape Suvelah (the ancient Artemisium), and may possibly be the same as the Κοχλιοῦσα (a place of shells), which Stephanus describes as an island of Lycia.‡

Of Cadyanda, Pinara, Sidyma, and Tlos, which were visited by Mr. Hoskyn, without knowing that Mr. Fellows had already ascertained those sites, little remains to be said, unless some new inscriptions should have been discovered.

Having already had occasion to offer some remarks on the ancient positions of the western coast, as surveyed by Captain Beaufort, I have no further observation to make on Cydna, otherwise Pydna, or on the eight capes of Cragus, now called the Seven Capes, or on Cape Hierà, or on Cissides.§ But identifying Cape Hierà with the most northern, which is also the most western of the Seven Capes, we may remark that the distances in the Stadiasmus will place *Calabantia* at Sanjakli, and the *Perdicia* of the same document, a place named also by Stephanus, at a creek 5 or 6 miles to the northward of Sanjakli. Perdicia, by its position, appears to have been a port dependant on Pinara. Mr. Hoskyn

\* On the relative situations of Cibyra and Sinda, see *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, p. 152; Strabo, p. 631.

† *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, p. 224.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid., p. 181.

has attached the name of Anticragus to the mountains which rise to the southward of Pinara, and has confined Cragus to those on which Sidyma is situated. Strabo, however, describes Pinara as situated under Cragus, not Anticragus, and the latter as situated near Telmissus. We may conclude, therefore, that the ancients comprehended under the name Cragus all the ridges as far northward as Mendós inclusive, which is the highest summit of all this range; and that Anticragus was confined to the mountains which extend from thence to Telmissus, and the highest point of which is 3 miles to the N.E. of Mendós, and, according to Mr. Hoskyn, not more than 400 feet lower than that mountain. Such being the position of Anticragus, Carmylessus, which Strabo places in a *φάραγξ* or retired valley of Anticragus, seems to have comprehended the vale of Ovajik, and Simbolú may have been its harbour. It is remarkable that no remains have been found on Mount Cragus of a city of that name, which, although not one of the six leading cities of Lycia, which had each three votes in the general council, was at least of the second class, as its autonomous silver coins are still extant. Possibly Cragus was the same place as Sidyma. The latest coins of Cragus are of the time of Augustus; there are no coins of Sidyma. Pliny is the earliest author who names Sidyma; its inscriptions are all of the second century of our era, and the other authorities in which the name occurs are all of the same or a still later age, namely, Ptolemy, the *Notitiæ*, and the acts of the councils. We know that many places in Lycia had two names, and that the people were *δίγλωττοι*.

Strabo affirms that the people of Cragus and Anticragus applied to those mountains the fable of the Chimæra, and in proof of it adduced the name Chimæra attached to a ravine of Mount Cragus opening to the sea. But we may be allowed to suspect, that by a practice which was not uncommon among the Greeks of Roman times, the name Chimæra had been attached to the place at some comparatively late period, for the purpose of supporting an unfounded pretension, for there are ample reasons for applying that *μῦθος* to the eastern mountains of Lycia. We know that the Greeks who first colonised Lycia settled in the valley of the Sibrus or Xanthus, subduing the ancient inhabitants, the Solymi, who spoke a language resembling the Phœnician, or driving them into the eastern parts of the Lycian peninsula. The two divisions of this country are so strongly separated by Massicytus and the other mountains which rise from the eastern side of the Xanthian valley, that it was not until about two generations before the Trojan war that the Greek colonists subdued the whole peninsula. The recesses of Mount Solymi were the last to resist. Here Bellerophon, who lost a son in the war, particularly distinguished



himself, and was at last successful.\* The comparative recency of the event, when Homer wrote, leaves no doubt that there is a foundation of truth in the actions of Bellerophon, though an admixture of fable was natural also in times when poetical tradition was the only history. The mountains of the Solymi were said to have been defended by the Chimæra, a triple-headed monster, breathing fire, resembling a lion in the anterior part of her body, a goat in the middle, and a serpent behind.

Πρόσθε λέων, ὅπιθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,  
Δεινὸν ἀποπνείουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.

*Hom. Il., Z. 181.*

Ἢ δὲ χίμαιραν ἔτικτε, πνέουσιν ἀμειμάκετον πῦρ.  
Τῆς δ' ἦν τρεῖς κεφαλαί· μία μὲν χαροπόιο λέοντος,  
Ἢ δὲ χιμαίρης, ἣ δ' ὄφις, κρατεροῖο δράκοντος.

*Hesiod, Theogon., v. 319.*

And thus exactly is she represented in numerous works of Grecian art, particularly in some of its most ancient specimens, the paintings on ceramic vases, in some of which fire is represented as issuing from all the heads.

Servius, in explaining the words of Virgil, “flaminisque armata Chimæra,” gives a rational meaning to the fable by his remark that Chimæra was a mountain in Lycia, which had a natural fire at its summit, consisted of pastures abounding with goats in the middle, and was infested by serpents in the lower parts; he adds, that the same mountain was frequented by lions. The place where the natural fire issued from the earth was named Hephæstium, as sacred to Vulcan, and was situated in a mountain near Phaselis. Nothing more, therefore, was required than the discovery, by Captain Beaufort, of Phaselis, of its mountain, and the natural fire upon it, all exactly as described by Ctesias, Scylax, Pliny, and Seneca,† to give an historical explanation of the fable, and to prove its erroneous application by the Western Lycians.

The ruins at Orahn are shown, by means of an inscription

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\* After the loss of Lycia, the Solymi retained possession of Milyas for many centuries, and appear to have extended over a part of the country which was afterwards included in Pisidia; for the poet Chærilus (ap Euseb. Præp. Evang. 9, 9) alludes to their having dwelt, at the time of the expedition of Xerxes, on the shores of a great lake, with which that of Egerdir seems best to correspond.

Τῶν δ' ὅπιθεν διέβαινε γένος θαυμαστὸν ἰᾶσθαι  
Γλῶσσαν μὲν φοίνισσαν ἀπὸ στομάτων ἀφιέντες,  
Ὡκουν δ' ἐν Σολύμοις ὄρεσι, πλατέῃ παρὰ λίμνῃ,  
Αὐχμαλέοι κεφαλὰς, τροχοκουράδες αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν,  
Ἴππων δαρτὰ πρόσωπ' ἐφορουν ἐσκληκότα κάπνῳ.

Compare Herodotus 6, 77.

† Ctesias ap Phot. cod. 72; Scylax, p. 39; Plin. H. N. 2, 106; Seneca, ep. 79.

copied by the late Rev. T. D. Daniell, to have been those of Araxa, and not of Massicytus, as Mr. Fellows supposed. Massicytus may possibly have been the town of which Mr. Hoskyn found ruins, not far beyond Kungelar, on his way to Almalí; for, although they seem scarcely adequate to those of a city which coined its own money, the position on the extremity of Mount Massicytus favours the supposition, as well as its importance as commanding the principal pass leading from the valley of the Xanthus into the eastern portion of Lycia.

It is in the country into which this pass led Mr. Hoskyn that his materials of ancient geography are most new and valuable. The inscriptions which he there copied show that the districts of Almalí and Tremilí formed a large portion of the Tetrapolis of Cibyra, a confederacy which, under its monarchs, comprehended all the country between Pisidia and Peræa of the Rhodii, and could bring 30,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry into the field; but was at length conquered by the Romans under Muræna, when Bubon and Balbura, two of the four cities, were separated from Cibratis and annexed to the Lycian community.\* The fourth city of the Tetrapolis was Œnoanda, which name we find in inscriptions Nos. 4 and 6. No. 4 is a fragment containing part of a common formulary on sepulchral monuments, by which the violator of the tomb was rendered liable to a specified fine, payable to the people or to the treasury of the city, which in this instance is distinctly stated to have been that of the ΟΙΝΟΑΝΔΕΙΣ.† No. 6 is on a monument which had been erected in commemoration of his agonistic victory by Publius Sthenius Fronto, a man of Œnoanda (Οἰνοανδεύς), at the expense of his family, but by order of his native city.‡ The tenor of both these inscriptions is such

\* Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, p. 147.

† Inscriptions copied in Caria and Lycia, in 1840-1, by Messrs. Forbes and Hoskyn:—

No. 4, at the ruins between Yuvalí and Sedeler Yailahsi.

. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . κατεσκεύασεν  
 τὴν σωματοθήκην ἑαυτῷ  
 ἐὰν δέ τις ἐπενέγκῃ σῶμα  
 ἄλλο, ἐκτίσει τῷ Οἰνοαν-  
 -δέων δήμῳ δηνάρια α, ἐξ ὧν ὁ  
 ἐλέγξας (λήψεται . . . .

‡ Inscriptions copied in Caria and Lycia in 1840-1, by Messrs. Forbes and Hoskyn:—

No. 6, at the ruins called Urlujah.

Ἀγωνοθετοῦντος Ἰουνίου Λουκίου (Ἐρ)μαίου Εὐαρέστου Παλαιτυρέως,  
 Ε . . . . Εὐαρέστ(ου) ὀνήσαντος, συνεστήσατο ἐξ οἰκίων χρημάτων



as to leave no reason to doubt that the gentile adjective gives the name of the ancient site. The places, nevertheless, where they were found are distant 10 or 12 miles from each other. The only explanation which can be given of this difficulty is, that the tomb was in a subordinate *κώμη* or town of the *Ænoandic* territory, and that the ruins at Urlujah are those of *Ænoanda* itself, as well because it cannot be supposed that statues or other memorials of victorious *athletæ* were placed anywhere but in the native cities of the victors, as because it was at Urlujah that Mr. Hoskyn found those proofs of a large city which were wanting at the other site between Yuvali and Sedelér Yailah. On the other hand, supposing the latter site to have been that of a dependency of *Ænoanda*, nothing is more likely than that the fine for the violation of a sepulchre at that place should have been payable to the treasury of the city on which it depended. In Mr. Fellows's '*Discoveries in Lycia*,' p. 142, a sepulchral inscription is given which renders the violator of the tomb liable to a fine payable to the city of Xanthus, though the monument was found at the ruins of Cydna, distant 5 or 6 miles from, and doubtless a maritime dependency of, Xanthus.\*

Inscription No. 9, found at Katra, where are ruins of five temples, two theatres, and many other buildings, is on the base of the statue of a young athlete of Babura, or Balbura, named Aurelius Troilus, son of Aurelius Troilus.† Hence it appears that these are the ruins of Balbura. An objection to this conclusion may perhaps be made, that, as three other inscriptions of the same tenor (Nos. 7, 8, 11), found at Katra, do not mention the local

Πόπλιος Σθένιος Φρόντων, Οἰνοανδὲς, υἱὸς Ποπλίου Σθενίου Λικιννιανοῦ, στεφθεὶς ἀνδρῶν παγκράτιον κοινὸν Λυκίων.

Παίδων μὲν τὰ πρῶτα πάλιν ἔστεψέ με πάτρη  
Καὶ κυδῆνε κλυτῇ εἰκόνι χαλκελάτῳ.  
Παγκράτιον δ' ἀνδρῶν κοινὸν Λυκίων μετέπειτα  
Ἀράμενος, πάτρη θήκ' ἐρατὸν ξόανον.

The agonotheta Euarestus was a native of Tyre in Phœnicia, at that time called Παλαίτυρος.

\* Of this place the entire circuit of the ruined walls is extant, and at the lowest angle the remains of a building, which an inscription found in it—Ποσειδῶνι εὐχὴ Μαυσώλου Ἀλαβάρχου—shows to have been a temple of Neptune.

† Inscriptions copied in Caria and Lycia in 1840-1, by Messrs. Forbes and Hoskyn:—

No. 9, at Katra.

Αὐρ(ηλίου) Τρωΐλου δῖς.

Ἐπὶ ἀγωνοθέτου πρώτου διὰ Εἰόν Αὐρ(ηλίου) Θεαντιανοῦ υἱοῦ Θεαντιανοῦ, Μελεάγρου Κάστορος, θέμιδος ἀχθείσης καὶ τῆς ἰα, ἐκ δωρέας Μελεάγρου Κάστορος τοῦ πάππου αὐτοῦ, Αὐρ(ήλιος) Τρωΐλος δῖς, Βα(λ?)ξουρεύς, νεικήσας παίδων παγκράτιον.

origin of the person erecting or honoured by the monument,\* the insertion of that of Troilus argues him to have been a foreigner. But on observing the recurrence of the name Troilus in two of the other inscriptions, and that on one of these the grandson of a Troilus was one of the *πρῶτοι* of the city which stood at Katra, we cannot but conclude that Troilus was one of the noble names of that place,† and that the ruins are those of Balbura.

The local connexion of all these names is shown also by the fact that all the four monuments were raised under the same agonotheta Thoantianus, and that the expense was borne, or, in other words, the pecuniary prize was furnished, by Meleager, son of Castor, grandfather of the agonotheta. Upon the whole, we are authorised in deducing, from the inscriptions copied by Messrs. Forbes and Hoskyn, that the districts of Cenoanda and Balbura, two of the Cibyratic cities, extended from near Almalí to Tremilí. If the plains around Almalí were a part of the Cibyratis, we may presume that they constituted the Bubonia, though there is also a possibility that the ruins at Huzum, 3 miles N.E. of Tremilí, described to Mr. Hoskyn as “extensive,” may be those of *Bubon*, in which case the ancient site observed by Mr. Fellows at Eskí

\* Inscriptions copied in Caria and Lycia in 1840-1, by Messrs. Forbes and Hoskyn:—

No. 7, at Katra.

Ἐπὶ ἀγωνοθέτου πρώτου διὰ Εἰού Θοαντιανοῦ δις Μελεάγρου Κάστορος, θέμιδος ἀγομένης ἐκ δωρέας Μελεάγρου Κάστορος τοῦ πάππου αὐτοῦ, Θόας, Ἑρμαίου, Θόαντος, τρις Τάσεως τῆς πρωτεύουσας, νεικήσας ἀνδρῶν παγκράτιον πρώτος.

No. 8, at the same place.

Ἐπὶ ἀγωνοθέτου πρώτου διὰ Εἰού Θοαντιανοῦ δις Μελεάγρου Κάστορος θέμιδος ἀχθείσης καὶ τῆς σ (?) ἐκ δωρέας Μελεάγρου Κάστορος, τοῦ πάππου αὐτοῦ, Μουσαῖος τρις Τρωΐλου Μουσαίου Πολυδεύκους, ὁ καὶ Καλανδίων, ἀνὴρ ἐκ τῶν πρώτων ἐν τῇ πό(λει).

No. 11, at the same place.

Ἐπὶ ἀγωνοθέτου πρώτου διὰ Εἰού Θοαντιανοῦ δις Μελεάγρου Κάστορος, θέμιδος ἀχθείσης καὶ τῆς ζ' ἐκ δωρέας Μελεάγρου Κάστορος, τοῦ πάππου αὐτοῦ, Προκλιανὸν (Ἑρμ)αίου, Ἀρτέμωνος, Ἑρμαίου, Ἀρτέμωνος, Κάστ(ορος), Μουσαῖος Τρωΐλου, Μουσαίου, ἀγωνισάμενον ἐνδόξως καὶ ευστεφθέντα παίδων πάλην.

Θέμις was the celebration of a *θεμάτικος ἀγών*, or contest, in which the prize was a *θέμα*, or stake of money, thus distinguishing this kind of contest from the *στεφανίτης ἀγών*, in which the prize was a crown. The themides were numbered. A coin of Aspendus is inscribed *θέμιδος ε'*. In an inscription of Telmissus are the words *νεικήσας παγκράτιον τὴν τετάρτην θέμιδα*—in an inscription of Xanthus *ἀγωνισάμενον ἀνδρῶν πάλην ἐν τῷ ἐπιτελεσθέντι ἀγῶνι θέμιδος γ', ἀγωνοθετούντος τῆς θέμιδος διὰ Εἰού*, &c. In considering the low numbers in these examples, we may doubt the correctness of *ε'* (300) in inscription No. 8.

† In the inscriptions of Aphrodisias are found remarkable instances of the local prevalence of particular names in this part of Asia Minor.



Hissar, near Almalí, may be that of the Alymala of Stephanus,\* of which Almalí seems to be a corruption. As to Cibyra itself, there is great reason to believe, with Mr. Hoskyn, that it must be sought for considerably to the northward of Tremilí.†

Mr. Fellows, who followed an interesting route from near Œnoanda to Denizlí, near Laodiceia on the Lycus, in which he crossed the track of Corancez, and fell into that of Rawson at Karacuk, observed the site of an ancient city near Turtukar, a village about midway between Œnoanda and Karacuk (which latter is also an ancient site), and not far from the main branch of the Talamàn-su towards its sources. This position corresponds with Cibyra, inasmuch as we are informed that the Indus had its origin in the mountains of the Cibyratis (Plin. H. N. 5, 28), and that it flowed not far from Cibyra itself (Liv. 38, 14). But it is to be hoped that on the positions of Bubon, Cibyra, Sinda, and other places on the confines of Caria, Phrygia, and Pisidia, we shall derive some information from Lieutenant Spratt.

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III.—*Expedition to the Lower Parts of the Barima and Guiana Rivers, in British Guiana.* By the Chevalier R. H. SCHOMBURGK. (Communicated by the Colonial Office.)

*River Manari (a tributary of the Barima),  
22nd June, 1841.*

THE expedition under my direction left Georgetown on the afternoon of the 19th of April, in the schooner Home, which had been chartered for the purpose of conveying us to the Waini, or Guiana. After a stormy passage, which the vessel and her crew appeared to be but ill calculated to encounter, we arrived, in the afternoon of the 21st of April, at the mouth of the Waini, where I resolved to disembark our baggage, and selected a bank composed of sand and shells, heaped up by the sea, as the site of our camp. With the exception of some provisions which were damaged, all our baggage was landed in good order.

I resolved on remaining at the mouth of the Waini long enough to fix the geographical situation of that point with some precision, and also to ascertain how far the entrance of the river was navigable. I accordingly commenced a survey, which was completed with the assistance of Mr. Glascott. Although shallows and sandbanks disqualify that river from becoming a resort for large vessels, it may serve for those of less draught; for during high-

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\* Supposed by Dr. Cramer to be the same as the Amelas of Pliny.

† At Tremilí we find the ancient name of a people or district attached to a modern town; a conversion, of which examples are found in other parts of Greece.





Part of  
CARIA AND LYCIA;

By R. Hoskyn Esq<sup>r</sup>

Master of H.M.S. Beacon

1841-2.

Illustrative of his Paper.